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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.81.

September 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 67 69

September 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 52 56

7759 日十初月八

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1917.

二拜禮 號五廿月九英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TALK.

Further Opinions on Enemy Notes.

London, September 24.

The Times is not surprised that the Austro-German replies have disappointed the Vatican. It is indeed asserted that the replies have been totally reconstructed since the fall of Biga. Universal opinion, including that in Germany, is struck by the ostentatious silence upon the Pope's concrete suggestion, excepting his reference to the freedom of the seas. The Allies are anxious for peace but are immovable in the conviction that negotiations will remain a sham till all the Allied territory is evacuated. We are going to fight till we get our terms.

The Daily Mail says that the object of the new German manoeuvres is clear. The enemy fears Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's victorious troops, the future appearance of the great American Army, and the application of commercial and economic pressure.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the consensus of editorial opinion in the United States is that the Kaiser's reply is hypocritical. The sentences are designed to cover up German crimes, but it is impossible to consider peace while the present German Government endures.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the *Osservatore Romano* is of the opinion that the replies by the Central Powers leave the way open for discussions. Their acceptance of the Pope's terms is as clear as could be expected in diplomatic documents.

A Second Papal Note.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Pope's proposal, when he has the Allies' Reply, to issue a second Note to belligerents, pointing out the questions on which they are agreed, for instance, disarmament and arbitration, as facilitating an adjustment of secondary problems. The Vatican especially favours the abolition of conscription, instancing the splendid example before the war of voluntarism in Great Britain.

Turco-Bulgarian Replies.

London, September 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Vienna message says that the Turkish reply to the Pope's Note insists on the maintenance of full sovereignty over Turkish territory. The Bulgarian Reply supports the principle of nationalities.

King of Spain as Arbitrator?

London, September 24.

There is vague talk in the German papers that the Pope intends proposing King Alfonso as arbitrator between the belligerents, but the Spanish monarch is anyhow unlikely to accept the invidious office.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Abuse of Rumanian Neutrality.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Lansing has made fresh disclosures of German intrigue. He publishes a report by the Secretary of the American Legation in Bucharest revealing how Germany secreted in the German Legation at Bucharest, after the United States took charge of German affairs, fifty boxes containing a powerful explosive and one box containing anthrax and glanzier microbes. Mr. Lansing also publishes a letter from the Rumanian Foreign Minister corroborating the above and stating that the explosives and microbes were brought to Rumania by a diplomatic courier while Rumania was still strictly neutral.

"Most Regrettable."

London, September 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in commenting on the Count Bernstorff disclosure of September 21, the *Kölnische Volks Zeitung* says it is most regrettable that the United States has secured, apparently, a whole collection of German diplomatic documents, which it is now exploiting against Germany.

AFFAIRS IN ARGENTINA.

Strong Desire for Rupture with Germany.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that a general strike on the railways has begun.

There is still a strong desire for a rupture with Germany, in view of the fact that Germany did not disapprove of Count Luxburg prior to the revelation.

"Purely Personal."

London, September 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin message says that Germany, in expressing its regrets to Argentina, said that Count Luxburg's views in the Swedish telegram were purely personal and did not influence his Government.

A Bad Outlook.

London, September 24.

A message from Buenos Aires says that the strikers are adopting a violent attitude. Meat-canning for the Allies is interrupted. The public censures the inactivity of the Government and the unpatriotism of the strikers. German influence is suggested.

ENEMY PLOTS IN AUSTRALIA.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that the *Sun* newspaper offers one thousand pounds sterling for information leading to the detection of alleged German plots to destroy ships bound to and from Australia.

ITALIANS REPULSE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

London, September 24.

An Italian official message states:—We heavily repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks in the Marolade region. Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of bombs on Grabovo Railway Station.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Four Masterly Strokes.

London, September 24.

The Times military correspondent says:—March 4, June 7, July 21 and September 20 have all been days of grand attacks, well planned, finely executed and completely successful, ejecting the Germans from the strongest positions ever created with heavy loss to the enemy in men, material and moral. The battle of September 20 was a continuation and completion of that of July 31. Horrible weather in August in sodden fields in Flanders prevented that battle being fought out to an inevitable conclusion long ago. Now that we have systematised new warfare, guns covering infantry must be moved up before one success can be followed by another and for this fine weather is indispensable. The main objective of our troops was completely exposed by the fighting on July 31, and the Germans have since profited by the bad weather to pile up defences and reinforcements to arrest the British advance on the Menin road. All the more credit is due to the commanders of the troops for not merely overcoming all paper-defences in a few hours, but holding all the gains on September 20 in face of repeated and very powerful counter-attacks. Neither a serious attack nor a fault is discoverable in the conduct of this masterly attack.

New Positions Effectively Consolidated.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that after the failure of the counter-attack by the enemy's storm troops north east of Langemarck, resulting in a severe repulse, the Germans evidently decided to accept the inevitable and not to waste further infantry against positions now effectively consolidated. During the last twenty-four hours we carried out small attacks, appreciably improving our new line.

The Menin victory re-emphasises the supremacy of the rifle as an offensive weapon, well-directed rifle-fire proving most effective against the concrete machine-gun emplacements. The battle also demonstrated that the pre-war training of the British infantry was eminently sound. Stalking tactics were most successfully employed in more than one instance, a small party of riflemen capturing a pill-box by inserting the muzzles of their rifles in the machine-gun slot and filling the interior with ricocheting bullets.

German Raiders Driven Out.

London, September 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We drove out raiders from our trenches near La Bassée. The enemy's artillery is active on both banks of the Scarpe, south of Lens and north-east of Ypres.

Artillery Battle of Great Violence.

London, September 24.

A German wireless official message states:—There is an artillery battle of great violence on the coast between Smithholst Wood and Westhoek, also at Lens and St. Quentin and in several sectors on the Aisne front, in Champagne and Verdun.

Enemy Bombs on German Prisoners.

London, September 24.

A French communique states:—There is violent artillery firing in the region of Bray, Froimont Farm and Hurbise. A surprise attack at Hurbise failed. Our fire dispersed reconnoitring parties attempting to reach our lines on the left bank of the Meuse. There were very intense artillery duels on the right bank during the night in the region of Bois Fossez and Bois Chânes. Enemy aeroplanes last night bombarded north of Bar le Duc. Several bombs fell on a group of German prisoners, two of whom were killed and 17 wounded. Six German aeroplanes were brought down.

Good News from British Front.

London, September 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Under cover of this morning's bombardment, two attempted raids in the neighbourhood of Monchy le Pœux, and a third south of the Arras-Douai Railway were repulsed. The enemy left a number of dead. Another party raided west of La Bassée. One man is missing. Our patrols have been active on the battle front, and a number of prisoners were brought in. Our aeroplanes were successful yesterday in dropping 187 bombs on billets, hutments and aerodromes. Nine German machines were brought down and six were driven. Three of ours are missing.

GERMAN LIES.

Ostend Cathedral Not Bombarded.

London, September 24.

The Admiralty denies the German allegations that Ostend Cathedral was struck in the recent bombardment, and points out that photographs indicate that a floating dock keeled over and sank, a workshop in the dockyard was completely demolished, seven others were damaged and a submarine shelter is missing.

MARTIAL LAW IN GREECE.

London, September 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, martial law has been proclaimed in the Provinces of Loeonia, Arcadia and Larissa. The Government has replaced King Constantine's aide-de-camp, who remained with King Alexander, because they were stirring up discontent in the new regime.

HURRICANE IN JAMAICA.

London, September 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, a hurricane has greatly damaged the north side. The banana crop is badly damaged. Seventy people were injured but there were no fatalities. Railways and telegraphs are affected.

KAISER ON RUMANIAN FRONT.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Kaiser has visited the Rumanian Front.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH BOMBARDMENTS.

How They Are Harassing the Enemy.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—Terrific Anglo-French bombardments are forcing the German High Command to revise their entire tactics of defence on the western front. A recently captured enemy Army Order, after admitting that the German front lines are regularly battered to pieces by our artillery before the actual battle begins, proceeds:—"The power of the defensive depends upon the possibility of hiding the means of defence. Trenches, shelters, machine-gun emplacements and batteries, once photographed by Anglo-French airmen, are doomed to certain destruction by their artillery." Therefore an entirely new system of defence was needed namely "a zone of defence organised in depth that is extended towards the rear." Such a system of defences is hidden as much as possible from enemy observation, and troops echeloned in depth so that their lines are thin in front and become progressively denser at the rear. This ought to enable us to pass from the defensive to the offensive with troops occupying the more thickly held positions at the rear. The men must abandon their trenches and retire to shell-crater regions held by machine-guns and arranged in depth like squares of the same colour on a chess board. The protective capacity of these shell-craters will be increased by running little timbered chambers into their sides and, where possible, connecting one shell-crater with another by timbered passages, the essential point being that from above the fortified shell-craters shall be indistinguishable from thousands of surrounding shell-craters. The importance of the document lies not only in the new tactics prescribed but in a frank recognition of the effectiveness of our artillery, and especially our airmen. The axiom from which the order starts is that if a thing can be registered by airmen's cameras it will be destroyed. The moral for us is easy to draw.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Military Situation Still Serious.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky is still at Headquarters, as the military situation is regarded as serious. M. Kerensky, in an Army Order, accepts General Alexieff's resignation, but places him at the disposal of the Provisional Government in order that his vast military experience will not be lost.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Severe Enemy Losses.

London, September 24.

A wireless German official message states:—Russian artillery is active north of Baranowitschi and west of Luck.

London, September 24.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We occupied enemy positions after a fierce struggle south of Pskov on the high road. Enemy losses are severe. Four hundred corpses were found and the number of prisoners taken was sixty.

SINN FEIN DEMONSTRATIONS.

London, September 24.

Sinn Fein demonstrations took place in Cork and Dublin on Sunday, protesting against the court-martialing and imprisonment of comrades, and alleging that they are forcibly fed. There were no disorders.

EX-DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the ex-Dowager Empress is seriously ill.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN VPRES BATTLE.

London, Sept. 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—We completely repulsed "storm troops" north-eastward of Langemarck this morning, taking prisoner twenty-five. English rifle regiments then attacked and captured, after sharp fighting, a further portion of the defences of this neighbourhood and a number of prisoners. The organisation of the newly captured positions on the rest of the battle front is proceeding. We repulsed an attack eastward of Villers. 3,243 Germans, including eighty officers, have been taken prisoner on the Ypres battle front since the commencement of the attack on the 20th inst. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped 134 bombs on billets, hutments and aerodromes and three tons at night time on Roulers, Menin and Welvoir railway stations. The enemy dropped a few bombs at mid-day with little damage. We brought down four and drove down five enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

GERMANY'S HYPOCRITICAL HUMBUG.

London, Sept. 24.

The "Daily News" says: The Kaiser's reply is a renunciation of militarism but there is no evidence that the disavowal is sincere, hence peace is no nearer. The Kaiser's pacific protestations are hypocritical humbug.

The "Morning Post" says: The Kaiser apparently regards the Pope as a person of weak intellect or an amiable philanthropist who is readily gratified by unctuous phrases. There is no alternative but to continue the war to the utmost. The reiteration of the demand for the freedom of the seas means that Germany wants to reduce the British Fleet to insignificance and to control the Baltic and Black Sea.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: The Central Powers wish to drive a bargain based on their robberies and so-called successes. It is impossible for the Allies to move one step in the direction of peace till Germany realises that she must meet the Allies more than halfway.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

SHEIK-UL-ISLAM DEAD.

London, September 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo announces the death of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Selim E. Efendi.

THE HOWITT-PHILIPS COMPANY ROBBED.

Mossorio has had an episode of burglaries lately and amongst the victims was Mr. Phillips, of the Howitt-Philips Company which is enjoying a very successful season at the popular bill resort. Mrs. Phillips has a suite of rooms in the Bank of Upper India Buildings, and whilst absent at the theatre, burglars entered her rooms and made a hurried survey of things portable. Facts seem to suggest that the burglary was carried out by someone who had inside knowledge. A large dressing case was taken away which contained articles of considerable value, jewellery, etc., in addition to which there was something like twelve hundred rupees in notes. That the thieves were disturbed in their work is apparent by the fact that the dressing case was found on adjacent premises during the night, having been ruthlessly cut open and part of the money, some Rs. 600 only, being taken. The jewellery and the rest of the money in envelope, possibly not so handy for the marauders, was left intact. The police are prosecuting investigation and have got clues which lead to the hope that the arrest of the thieves is imminent. Mrs. Phillips with a cheery disposition says that business in Mossorio is so excellent that this fact and the fact that treasured pieces of jewellery have not been lost to her, still justify her in keeping smiling.

GERMANY'S PACIFIC COLONIES.

The recent speech of the German Colonial Secretary, Herr Solf, at Leipzig, on "a clear and simple colonial programme," has been largely commented upon in the German press. The most interesting are the articles which discuss the question why the German Government now talks almost exclusively about "Central Africa," and avoids saying anything about the Pacific. In the *Vossische Zeitung*, Captain von Salsmann, who for many years was a German agent in China, says:—

"Herr Solf's speech has not exhausted the whole question. The enemy world will for obvious reasons hasten to point out to Japan that Germany insists upon the recovery of all her colonies, including those in the Pacific Ocean and Tsingtau. It must therefore be laid down at once that the Colonial Secretary cleverly avoided speaking about the South Sea and our East Asiatic possessions. We believe that this omission points to the fact that we are ready to negotiate about the possession of those territories. We recognise the special position of Japan in the Pacific area, and we desire in the future, as in the past, to live at peace with China. We have long been aware that a developed German base over against the Japanese Islands may constitute a certain menace to them which caused Japan to attack Tsingtau. That is an event from which we must learn for the future."

DON'T FORGET.

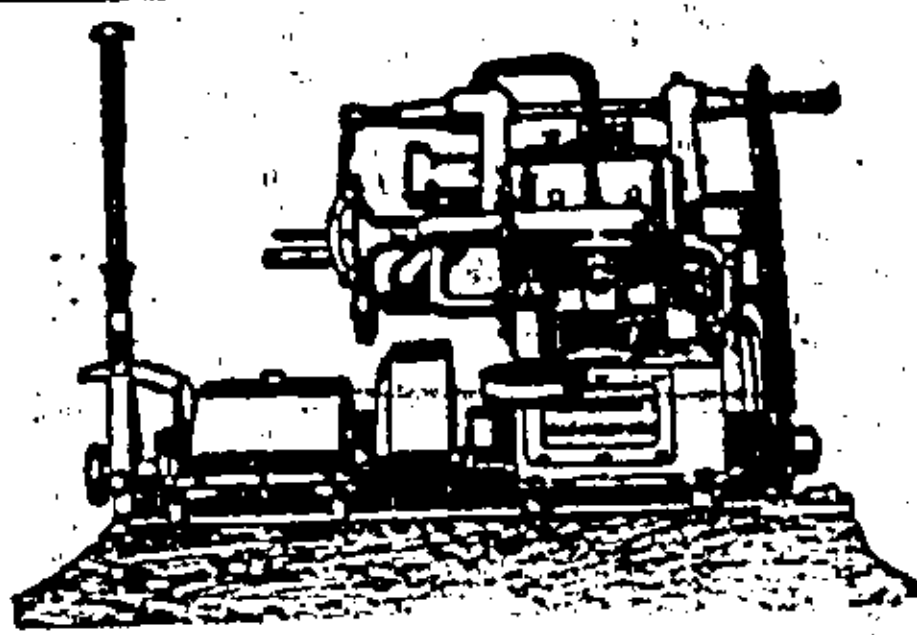
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Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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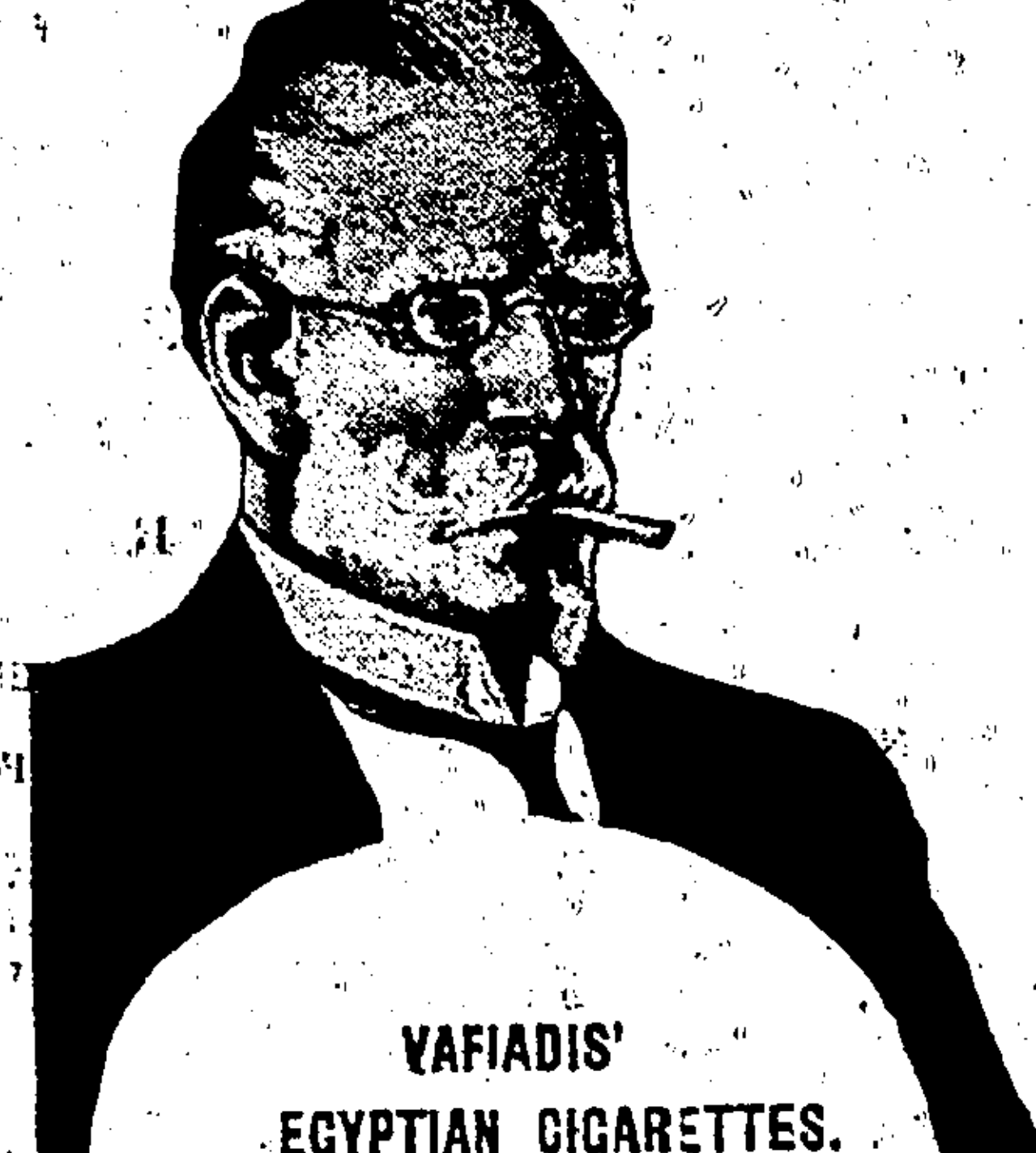
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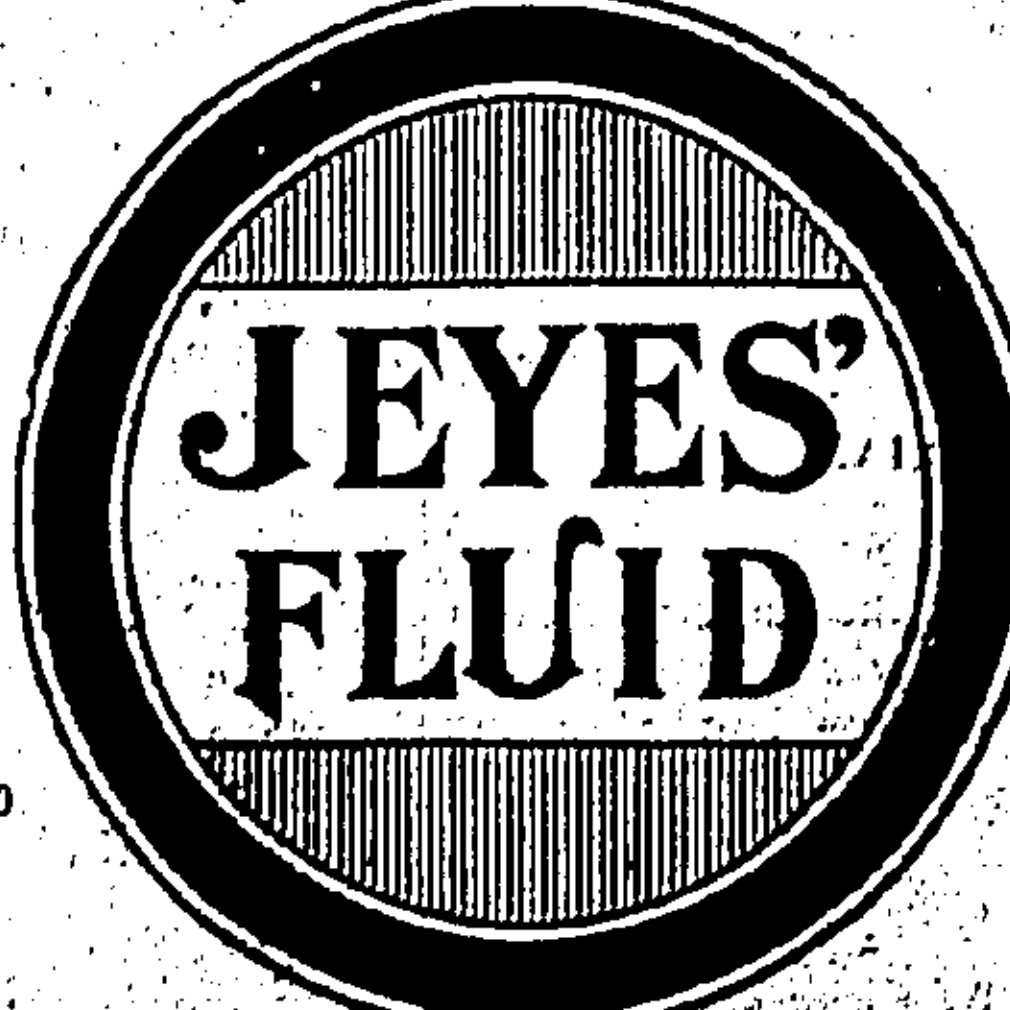
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GENERAL NEWS.

Cholera in Japan.
Cholera is prevalent in several districts in Japan.

Islington's Heroes.
A roll of honour, recording the distinctions gained by men of "Islington's Own" Battalion is being prepared.

Marconi Service.
The public service of the Marconi Company between Great Britain and Canada has been closed as a war measure.

Serbian Prince in England.
Prince and Princess Alexis of Serbia have arrived at Stratford-on-Avon, where they intend to reside for the next two or three months.

Well-known Boxer Shot.
A. Palzer, the well-known boxer, has died at Minneapolis, as the result of having been shot at by his father whilst trying to protect his mother.

Threatened Strike of Gravediggers.

Twenty gravediggers employed at Islington Borough Council's Cemetery at East Finchley have threatened to strike for a war bonus 10s. a week.

Schoolmistress Fined for Assault.

Hilda Blackwell, principal of a children's school at Oxford, was fined £5 at Greenwich Police Court for assaulting a boy of five years old with a dog whip.

Gas Poisoning Tragedy.

At Heywood, a woman named Charlotte Howarth and her husband were found suffering from gas poisoning at their home in Chapel Street. The woman died, but the man recovered.

Dr. Morrison's Library.

Dr. Morrison's Library, bought by Baron Iwasaki, was delivered to his representative at Peking on August 24 and was to be shipped to Japan, says the Peking Daily News, on the 12th instant.

Lady's Costume, 1917.

At the request of the London Museum authorities, the London County Council Highway Committee have supplied a woman conductor costume for exhibition as an "exhibit relating to the present war."

Copying China.

The style started in China, probably centuries ago, of coins with a hole in the centre, is becoming popular in other lands. The French Minister of Finance has deposited a proposal for a law authorizing the issue of 25, 10 and 5 centime pieces in bronze, coated with nickel. The type is destined to be that of the latest nickel coin with a round hole in its centre.

Broken Faces Restored.

The informal opening of the Queen's Hospital at Farnham, Sidcup, took place recently. The institution is to be the headquarters for facial plastic surgery, an art which, although known in some extent before the war, has reached extraordinary perfection through the experience of the last two years. Visitors were shown photographs and casts illustrating terrible cases of facial injuries which had been repaired. It was stated that "over 1,000 cases" needing special treatment are already registered. Facial plastic surgery means the building up of the features and restoration of contour from the patient's own tissues. A portion of a man's own rib can be taken whence he will feel no inconvenience, and used as the foundation of a new jaw, and bits of cartilage can be taken from his chest to reconstruct a nose.

Woman Spy Sentenced to Death.

Sentence of death was passed recently on Marguerite Gertrud Zeile, better known as "The celebrated Hindu dancer, Mata Hari," the divorced wife of Lieutenant Malet. Arrested some months ago on charges of espionage, notably in connection with the 1916 spring offensive, her antecedents were carefully sifted, and it was found that the so-called mystically inspired serpentine Oriental, who had attracted fashionable Parisians to the Mares Grises, as well as to the leading theatres, by her revelation of ritual dancing, was originally named Zeile, and that since the outbreak of the war she had been one of Germany's most skillful women spies. Although her defence was presented by Major Edward Clarendon, leader of the Paris Bar, the court martial judges unanimously found her guilty.

GENERAL NEWS

A Plucky Man's Death.

A car standing unattended on a hill in Eastbourne by some means got into motion. John Robertson Middleton, aged 50, jumped on to the footboard to try and stop it, but the car continued down the hill, and, colliding with a tree, the man was thrown off and killed.

Nails for Buttons.

While Hugh McLaughlin, of Kilmarnock, was at work at a certain factory he lost a button when stooping, so he tied a piece of string to two iron nails by way of a trouser holder. But it was an offence to have iron nails in his possession at the factory, and he was called upon to pay £5.

Convalescent Officers.

The following letter appeared recently in the Times: Sir,—I should like to add a case to that stated in your columns by "J.V." My husband was wounded six months ago, and is now awaiting an operation, which is to take place in about three months' time. His doctors advise quiet and rest in the country in order that he may recuperate his powers for the coming operation; he requires no special diet or treatment, and till June 1, was allowed out of hospital on sick leave and was rapidly improving. Since his re-admission to hospital, owing to the new order of June 1, he has lost weight and condition. Cannot some pressure be brought to bear on those in authority to relax this hard and fast rule of incarceration in hospital in favour of married officers? We do not complain of separation when the needs of the country demand, we face the dreaded possibility of eternal separation, but this keeping of officers away from their homes when there is no need is inflicting an unnecessary hardship on those who have been separated for so long. I should like to add that officers now have to be back in hospital at 6 p.m., and men are allowed out till 7 p.m. Why?—A Wife.

National Photographs.

In the 60th annual report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery it is stated that owing to the suspension, since the outbreak of the war, of the grant in aid for purchasing portraits, the lack of any endowment, and the exhaustion of the savings of former years, the trustees have reluctantly disposed of a duplicate portrait in order that they may make provision toward the acquisition of such important historical portraits as may be offered for purchase or thrown on the market in the immediate future. A reference collection of photographs of eminent living persons was inaugurated by the National Portrait Gallery some time ago. The trustees have now decided to commemorate, by a uniform series of permanent photographs, the features of all distinguished living contemporaries of British nationality. In this series they hope to include all persons, naval, military, or civilian, holding important or responsible positions, and others who have rendered service to their country. Two portraits of Lord Kitchener have been presented to the Gallery—one, a painting in pastel and gouache by Charles Horsfall, presented by Sir Lees Knowles, and the other a large oil painting by Sir H. von Herkomer, R.A., presented by Mr. Pandell Balli. The former cannot be exhibited until the building is reopened, but the latter has been accepted on loan by the National Gallery, who have placed it on exhibition.

NOTICES.



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Germany and War Finance.

Writing on the subject of three years of war finance, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* expresses the opinion in reference to the question of credits after the war, that countries like America will have every interest in extending the highest possible credit to Germany, as this will prove the only way of marketing their surplus production, especially as their present customers will be but poor buyers when the war is over. The paper adds, however, that it will be necessary for Germany to restrict her imports owing to the condition of her foreign exchange, which forms a dark chapter, in the history of German war finance. The German mark, it says, is now

50 percent. below its pre-war value, while the French exchange has only fallen 21 per cent. and British 18½. Complaining of the inadequacy of German war taxation, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out that in this respect Germany makes a very bad showing compared with England. The imposition of higher taxes on war profits would have prevented much extravagance, and the consequent rise in prices, from which the poor have been the chief sufferers. The paper adds that in Germany the position of the middle classes is undermined. All the smaller businesses are disappearing, whilst the formation of big trusts is increasing enormously.—Reuter.

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Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1917.

THE KAISER AND PEACE.

From the beginning to the end of Germany's reply to the Papal Note there is unmistakably a very earnest, albeit somewhat hypocritical, desire expressed for peace. It is in striking contrast to the overbearing, arrogant and dominant manner that Germany was wont to assume in pre-war days and indeed for a considerable time after hostilities had begun. Even after the battle of the Marne—when, to the observant, it was practically certain that Germany's troops would never again be anything within such close proximity to Paris, and that indeed it was merely a matter of time, with the Allies daily increasing in strength, before they would be pushed towards their own frontier—the enemy was inclined to attitudes, in the manner of a conqueror. Almost everything that has happened since the battle of the Marne, has simply borne out this view. Germany has gradually lost ground in France, Belgium and on other fronts, until to-day she has reached such a pass that, as is clearly evident in her reply to the Papal Note, she is all but ready to capitulate. She knows, as General Smuts emphatically said, that she has lost, and, better still from our point of view, she knows that it is now very apparent to the whole world that such is the case. How can Germany possibly win against such a formidable number of opponents, all of whom are thoroughly determined that the time has come for that military spirit that has created all the havoc to be completely overthrown and that the domination that Germany had plotted, schemed and prepared for years should be absolutely vanquished? She had no chance of winning against the united efforts of the British Empire, France and Italy, and the only reason why the joint efforts of these nations did not long ago pulverise Germany, Austria-Hungary and their misguided allies was that they were as completely unprepared as Germany was prepared to participate in gigantic war operations. Besides, Germany had many incentives to probe her on to achieve victory, and, above all, she was following out from the beginning a well-devised plan, while the Allies, until they realised the gravity of the situation, were groping in the dark. As soon as Great Britain began to strengthen her army, to organise her forces and utilise her unlimited resources in a manner worthy of her position in the world, Germany quickly realised that, in popular language, "the game was up," and all that was left for her to do was to struggle as tenaciously as possible, to do her utmost to create trouble among the Allies and to wreck the pact that was wisely entered into in London in the early days of the war by which the Allies agreed to stand together.

But in all directions and particularly heavily hit by her machinations in Russia going awry, and even more heavily hit by the United States ranging herself in such a formidable manner along with the Allies, Germany now turns to almost anything to enable her to avoid the terrible fate that inevitably and relentlessly pursues her. She is and has been for months fighting desperately with only the hope of being able to obtain what might best be expressed as a mitigation of the just sentence that is certain to be imposed. But as there seems little hope in that direction, she attempts to turn the Pope's Note to her advantage. Germany's reply—or rather the Kaiser's reply—is like everything else emanating from that exalted source, namely, a piece of unadulterated hypocrisy. It is very adroit, but it can deceive no one. On the only points that really matter, so far as the Allies are concerned it is vague and even silent. No reference is made to Belgium, even though Germany knows that until it is completely restored Great Britain will continue slowly but surely with the aid of her Allies to strangle Germany. The Kaiser may pen a hundred such replies to Notes of the Pope or of any other personage but they will have not the slightest effect. The Allies will continue to press on until what they are fighting for, namely, the overthrow of German militarism and the menace it has proved to be, is completely attained. If the Kaiser really desires peace, all he has to do is to realise what the world, even Germany, realises—that it is for him to say so plainly and discuss the matter not in the manner of one in a position to dictate terms, but as one who is all but at the last of his resources and faced with certain defeat.

War Methods.

Almost daily fresh revelations are forthcoming as to the extraordinary extent in which Germany engaged in intrigues—and engaged in them in a most unscrupulous manner—both prior to the outbreak of the war and subsequently. Such intrigues of course were and are believed by Germany to be part and parcel of her preparation for war and of the proper manner of conducting it. Germany never at any time deludes herself that war and chivalry can be indulged in simultaneously. In this she finds sympathy in many quarters, for there can be no doubt about it that a nation is sorely hampered which does not look upon war as an affair that must of necessity be conducted more or less ruthlessly. War has little to do with civilisation in any of its manifold aspects. It is really a reversion to barbarism, where the strongest must prevail—the strongest in fighting equipment, the use that is made of it, and in power of endurance. Therefore, when we read of Germany's many intrigues and of her unscrupulous methods we must recognise that these are part of her vast war organisation. It must be said, however, that in many of the revelations that have come to light Germany has shown a diabolical ingenuity that has earned for her universal detestation. It is one thing waging war minus chivalry and with even a liberal allowance of ruthlessness, but quite another thing to wage it in the manner of the savage, with no regard to humane feelings and with a pitilessness that spares neither man, woman nor child, combatant or non-combatant. To-day the universal opinion of all free people is that a nation that thus wages war is beyond the pale, and that it, in jeopardising all that we hold sacred and best, must be curbed effectually and completely in the best interests of the human race.

War Charities.

The statement made by the Hon. Mr. Sharp at yesterday's meeting of the War Charities Committee as to what the Colony of Hongkong has been able to do for many funds makes most gratifying reading. One cannot read the speech without feeling that the money subscribed is being put to the very best possible advantage, the Committee having exercised a most admirable discretion in the work of selecting these causes most deserving of assistance. All the funds benefited are worthy of help, but, if we may particularise, we are especially glad to see that the prisoners of war and our blinded soldiers and sailors are being remembered. These are only two of the causes which Hongkong is so splendidly helping, and we sincerely hope that the public will heed the appeal for more monthly subscriptions, so that a continuance of the work may be definitely assured.

War Bond Drawing.

We are most gratified to learn that the Committee has decided to arrange a drawing of war bonds, in which the speculative public has an opportunity of assisting the Red Cross funds and at the same time of securing some substantial prizes in the form of war stock. The gambling instinct is inherent in lesser or larger degree in all of us, and we see no harm whatever, on an occasion of this sort, in holding what is in effect a lottery. After all, what is proposed is not an absolute abolition of anti-gambling laws; it is a mere straining of a point on one day, so that war funds may be benefited. The pastor of the Union Church in dissociating himself from the project, was no doubt actuated by the sincerest motives, and no one will quarrel with him for sticking to his guns. However, this drawing for war bonds is no more immoral than raffles, which are often quite a feature at church bazaars. Speculation and gambling are only wrong when abused—when huge risks are taken, which, if things go wrong, cannot be borne. No one, we imagine, will become an inveterate gambler by reason of taking a ticket or two in the war bond drawing, and we can, therefore, see no possible harm in the innovation, especially since deserving causes will be aided materially by it.

DAY BY DAY.

THE ONLY HEAVEN WE WILL
EVER HAVE IS THE ONE WE
REALISE, MAKE AND CARRY WITH
US.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary
of the Relief of Lucknow (1857).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was
3s. 3d. The closing rate
will be found on Page 1.

The Colony's Health.
The only cases of communicable
disease notified, during the
past week were three of enteric
fever, of which two ended fatally.
All the sufferers were Chinese.

Visiting Peking.
Sir W. Rees-Davies, Chief
Justice of Hongkong, and Lady
Rees-Davies are on a visit to
Peking and are registered at the
Wagon Lits Hotel, says the
Peking Daily News of the 17th
instant.

Heavy Fine.
A Chinese was charged before
Mr. J. R. Wool, at the Police
Court this morning, with having
a large quantity of prepared
opium in his possession. The
man was found going on a steam-
ship wharf with a box. A Revenue
Officer searched his belongings
and discovered the drug in the
box. His Worship inflicted a
fine of \$2,000.

Chief Officer's Loss.
The chief officer of a Dutch
steamer now in port has reported
to the Police that some person has
stolen from a drawer in his cabin
the sum of \$2,000 in Singapore
money. He states that the door of
his cabin was left open and he
missed the money while the
ship was lying alongside the
wharf at Hongkong.

Trade Openings.
Trade Inquiry List No. 77,
issued by the American Consulate
General, Hongkong, shows that
American firms are seeking Hong-
kong connections in machinery,
small tools, leather belting, and
lubricating oils, general imports
and exports, paper mill pumps,
newspapers, road and power
machinery, electric light accessories,
heavy chemicals, petroleum
products and steel plates and
bars, pipe and monkey wrenches
and tools, construction machinery
and industrial plants.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent
writes as follows under date of
September 24:—

Luk-Wing-ting, who is on his
way to Kwailin to inspect the
new recruits, has arrived at the
mouth of the Tai Wong Kong
River, and has sent a delegate
requesting Ching Pik-kwong and
Tang Shao-yi to come to consult
him on important matters.

Dr. San has stated that he has
received a report from an officer
who was sent to purchase am-
munition from a certain country
to the effect that ammunition in
great quantities is now on the
way to Wuchow via Lungchow.
Gunboats will be despatched to
convey the ammunition to Canton.

An envoy has been sent by
Li Lieh-kwan to Yunnan to
recruit one division of soldiers
and to send them to Canton.

It is reported that Ching Pik-
kwong will move his squadron
to attack a certain port in a few
days.

A rumour prevails here that
on a request by Li Hon Kee (the
Tuchan of Fokien) for urgent
assistance, the Central Govern-
ment ordered the cruisers Hoi
Chon, Hoi Ying Sai and Sin Wo
and three gunboats to proceed to
Fookchow. Three of them have
already arrived and the others
will soon follow and will be
ordered to protect Amoy port.
It is also reported that Chang
Ching, the commander of the
squadron, has received instructions
that if a compromise cannot
be made with the rebel squadron
in Canton, he should take strong
measures.

A series of earthquakes occurred
in Yingtak district on the 16th
instant. The longest lasted for
15 seconds. The river became
flooded on both banks and much
damage was done to houses and
fields.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

A Pilgrimage to His Tomb.

Under the presidency of their
Lordships the Bishops of Macao,
Hongkong, and Canton, there
will be a Solemn Pilgrimage to
St. John Island on October 13
and 14, to visit the Sacred Tomb
of the Great Apostle of the East,
St. Francis Xavier.

His Lordship the Bishop of
Canton, the promoter of the
pilgrimage, in announcing it
says:—"St. John Island possesses
the most glorious Christian tradi-
tions in the East. St. Francis
Xavier, after having preached
the Gospel in Southern India,
the Malay Peninsula, and
Japan, impelled by a wish
to convert the Chinese, landed
at St. John Island in the year
1552, where he dwelled for several
months without being able to find
a boat willing to take him to
Canton, and on the 22nd December
of the same year he died there,
attended by the first Cantonese
Christian, who was called
Anthony. He was buried in the
ship wharf with a box. A Revenue
Officer searched his belongings
and discovered the drug in the
box. His Worship inflicted a
fine of \$2,000.

Thanks to the piety and devotion
of the Portuguese, the generous
protection of France, and the
efforts of the Mission, St. John
Island has, notwithstanding the
long lapse of time and the
persecutions, been a place of
pilgrimage dear to the Catholics
of the East. All the zone sur-
rounding the Tomb is peopled by
Catholics. The Mission of Canton,
wishing to keep up the pious
and glorious tradition, invites
the Catholics of Canton, Macao,
and Hongkong to take part in
the pilgrimage. The invitation
is extended to Catholics only and
not to tourists, and children under
10 years of age will be admitted.
It is our wish by this voyage,
which is not without incon-
venience, to make an act of faith
in the continuity of our religion,
which is the same as that
preached by St. Francis Xavier
four centuries ago. Follow-
ing the example of the great
Missionary Saint and confiding
in his merits, we will earnestly
pray for the conversion of China,
in order that God's work
may be accomplished all over the
world, we will also pray the
Divine Providence to put an end
to the great calamity which is
desolating the world. For this
reason we make this appeal
to the Catholics of Canton,
Macao, and Hongkong to
join in the pilgrimage not
only in large numbers but
especially in a religious spirit.
All the pilgrims will have to take
part in the devotions and all are
exhorted to prepare themselves
so as to be able to receive Holy
Communion in the Chapel of the
Sacred Tomb. Pious persons who
intend to take part in the pilgrim-
age, but cannot do so on account of
indisposition or of their occupa-
tions, may be represented by pay-
ing the expenses of a pilgrim. Any
discomforts of the voyage should
be accepted in a religious spirit
and everyone who, by his devotion
imparts its proper character to
the pilgrimage will do a meritor-
ious act before God."

A steamer will be chartered for
the occasion.

The steamer will leave her
wharf on the Praya West to Sam-
sho via Macao on Saturday,
October 13, at 5 p.m., and will
return from Samsho on 11 a.m.
next day, arriving at Hongkong
at 8 p.m.

Intending passengers may
address themselves to the Rev.
Fr. G. M. Spado, Kowloon, or to
the Rev. Fr. Bianchi, at the
Cathedral.

Each ticket holder is entitled to
a dinner on October 13 and break-
fast and tiffin on the following
day. The cabin accommodation
will be reserved for ladies only.
The prices of tickets are as
follows:—1st class ticket, \$10.00;
2nd class ticket, \$6.00; 3rd class
ticket, \$2.00. The passengers
list will be closed on October 6,
1917. Tickets may also be obtain-
ed from Mr. J. M. Noronha.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Man drowned in a vat of
beer" says a Home newspaper—
Oh death, where is thy sting?

A guncase at the R.H.K.Y.C.
is labelled "This gun for Essex."
It is as well to have it clearly
understood that the weapon
mustn't be used for committing
suicide.

A boy was sentenced to receive
ten strokes of the birch for steal-
ing a clock from Mr. W. S.
Gubbay. He is likely to remem-
ber for some time to come that it
struck ten.

"Shorter Skirts", says a con-
temporary's headline.—Good
heavens, we thought the limit had
been reached when the con-
ductresses took to knee-length
dresses to aid their agility.

Under the heading of "But-
chers' Meat" we read in the Food
Price List for Hongkong, "Beef,
Prime Cut, 21 cents."—It is per-
haps unnecessary to say that,
priced with this glorious stuff,
one is apt to eat a pretty figure.

A contemporary ad-vertises an
auction of "Sunday" goods,
including several cases of mineral
waters. Immediately after, so the
advertisement says, whisky and
beer will be sold. These, pre-
sumably, are "Saturday-night
goods."

A snake measuring about ten
feet was caught by an Indian at
Lama Island devouring his large
goat whole.—The reptile could
not have found it any harder to
swallow Nanny than we did the
story of this brilliant feat.

"The Police Reserve have been
called out for service" coolly
states a recent proclamation.
Officers against the law had
better look out. It would appear
that this able body of constables
has been doing nothing since
1914.

We learn that the Germ n Club
at Kobe is to be sold, the Huns
finding they cannot longer sup-
port it.—This is distinctly better,
and rather knocks on the head the
rumour that the Germans un-
dermined in the Far East are
supporting themselves in the lap
of luxury.

Tenders are invited for the
Blood and Hair contracts at
Kennedy Town," says an
announcement. A good supply of
these two articles will be firing
around loose if members of the
Hongkong Defence Corps discover
the wag who has christened them
Hongkong's Dirty Children.

"A Chinese at Weihaiwei was
overcome by the fumes emitted
from a newly-opened concrete
fish vat.—Now we know why gas
masks are becoming so popular
around the Hongkong Central
fish market."

While we are on the subject of
gas, wouldn't it be just as well if
the Sanitary Board gave more
efficient warning when they were
going to launch their gas attacks
by means of the refuse carts? To
have the bell lightly tinkled by
the No. 1 stink coolie, is, to say
the least, inadequate. At any
rate, people should be given time
to seek shelter till all danger is
past.

"A girl must dress well and
tastefully, but not extravagantly.
She must know how to entertain,
like sports, be well educated,
gentle to children and elderly
persons," so says the writer of the
Ladies Realm in a local contem-
porary. All that we have to say
is that he expects more out of the
marriage lottery than he is ever
likely to get. It's a tame rabbit
he wants; not a girl.

The following is also culled
from the same columns:—"Some-
times after marriage a man forgets
to talk love. Then the wife sighs
because she is sure he has grown
cold, when all the time he is at
fever heat feet he fails in provid-
ing physical proof of his affection."
What new thing is this? We were
always under the impression that
the boot was on the other leg,
and that it is the pining wife
who demonstrates her physical
powers when her husband
arrives home late.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Most biographers disdain an-
thropometrical details, so it is
hardly to be expected that the
tallest member of our Cabinet
on record, Othman is described
as "tall and imposing" and Pitt
as "tall and slight." Canning and
Lord Grey were also above the
average height, and so (coming to
more recent times) were the late
Duke of Devonshire, Sir William
Harcourt, and Lord Salisbury. In
1882 Gladstone confided to Sir
Algernon West: "As a boy I was
remarkably short, and my greatest
ambition—a very moderate
one—was to be five feet
high when I was 14 years old.
But, to my intense distress, on
my 14th birthday I was only 4ft.
10in., most of my growth being
after I was 16. Now I am shorter
than I was as a young man." Eight
years before his death Gladstone
stated that he was then five feet
nine, but had been five feet eleven.
Earl Russell appears to have
been the shortest Premier in our
annals. "I met John Russell at Exeter," writes Sidney
Smith in 1831. "The people
along the road were much dis-
appointed at his smallness. I
told them he was much larger
before the Reform Bill" was thrown
out. This brought tears into
their eyes."

I do not know what justifica-
tion there may be for the attribu-
tion by the German Press of Pro-
French sympathies to the young
Austrian Empress, says a
correspondent to a Home
paper, unless it be found
in the natural resentment
of a proud woman at seeing her
Consort and his dominions over-
ridden by an arrogant neighbour.
The charge, nevertheless, recalls
the fact that Princess Zita of
Bourbon Parma spent most of
her early life in Italy, an Entente
country, and finished her educa-
tion in England—in the Ben-
edictine Convent at Rode, where
her sister, Princess Marie, was a
nun known in the Order as Sister
Marie Benedicta. The Empress
is now 28, and is the thirteenth
member of a family of twenty
children, eight of whom followed
her father's second marriage.

The Master of the Rolls, who
has just resigned, was one of the
six Liberal M.P.s who on June 7,
thirty-one years ago obtained
franchise in the division in
which Gladstone's first Home Rule
Bill was thrown out by a majority
of 30. The G.O.M. had adjured
the House to "think well, think
wisely, think not for the moment
but for the years that are to
come, before you reject our
plan." He was Mr. Herbert
Casson-Hardy, Q.C., in those days.
Although he hesitated in that
momentous division, he never
showed the slightest indecision
on the Bench in after years.
When Lord Halsbury made him
a judge, the Lord Chancellor
wrote: "I think your politics
unutterable, but there is nothing
wrong about your law." And
only the other day Lord Halsbury,
who was inquiring after the
health of his old friend, said:
"I am so glad he is better. We
can ill afford to lose such an up-
right and able judge, a gen-
tleman, and a scholar."

A certain Mr. Hencken, a New
York engineer, is said to have
offered to the British Government
a machine for cutting tunnels. It
can cut through earth and rock at
the rate of 100 feet an hour. In
85 days, Mr. Hencken claims,
"four tunnels could be bored
beneath the English Channel,
thus practically ending the sub-
marine menace." But he would
still have the Atlantic to go at.
It would be an odd result of the
war if it were to end in driving
travelling men off the surface, so
to speak, both of earth and sea
and making the air and the sub-
terranean tunnel the ordinary
channels of communication.

Torturing a Gull.

For torturing a gull, Jas. M.
Oates was sentenced at Dublin to
a month's imprisonment. He
argued a dog to fetch a maimed
gull out of the Grand Canal, after
which he threw it back, and con-
tinued the practice four or five
times.

SHADY ACTIONS.

Alleged Collusion to Swindle a Partner.

A case heard by Mr. Justice Gomperts, in the Summary Court this morning, emphasised how frequently Chinese, when in litigation, hesitate but little to tell untruths, for there was such a mass of contradictory evidence that one side or the other must have been guilty of perjury. The parties in the action were the Sam Wo Shing firm, of Keswick Street, and Ma Kwong-kat and Wan Kwong, both the plaintiff firm and the two defendants being contractors. The amount at issue was \$95 22, this being for work done and materials supplied in the erection of a certain building.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada represented the plaintiffs and Mr. F. Balmer Johnson appeared for the defendants.

The facts were that certain work was done and that the amount owing was \$95 22. For the plaintiffs it was stated that the money had never been paid, whilst the defendants claimed that it had.

One of the partners of the plaintiff firm gave evidence, saying that he had never seen the money. Shown a receipt signed by his partner, he said that he could not read and did not know whether it was a receipt or not. He had had no money, but he admitted that he was not now on speaking terms with his other partner.

Mr. Johnson claimed that the receipt put in was a receipt by the second partner and that, as it had not been disproved, it proved itself.

His Lordship:—Nothing proves itself, except a Government Gazette and a few other things.

Mr. Johnson then put the second partner into the box and this man gave evidence saying that he had received the money and that the receipt produced was given by him.

Replying to Mr. D'Almada, he said that he gave the receipt on August 8. He denied that he instructed Mr. D'Almada on August 19 to write a letter applying for the money. He admitted going to Mr. D'Almada with the other partner, but he did not say that the money had not been paid.

Mr. D'Almada suggested that there was collusion between the defendant and the second partner to swindle the first partner out of the money. Both the partners came to his office on August 19 and instructed him to proceed against the defendant, and now one of the partners stated that he had been paid the money at least 11 days previously. The two partners had had a difference and there was, he thought, collusion against the first man.

The defendant was put into the box and he stated that he had paid the second partner and that the receipt was given.

He was asked by Mr. D'Almada why he did not tell Mr. Johnson first of all that he had a receipt for the money and so have saved all these proceedings, to which he replied that he had been given a great deal of trouble and wished to get his own back on the first partner by making him pay costs.

Mr. Johnson explained that this was one of a series of actions brought against the defendant in connection with sub contracts and that he had been made to pay a lot of money he really did not owe. He had got sick of it and was getting a bit of his own back.

Mr. D'Almada again suggested that there was conspiracy between the defendant and the second partner to rob the first partner, else why did the second man come to his office on August 19 and instruct him to apply for the money and now say that he had been paid on August 8?

His Lordship found that as regards the defendant he had proved that he had paid the money and the receipt had been admitted by the man who had given it. Judgment would have to be given for the defendant with costs.

His Lordship then went on to consider which of the two partners of the plaintiff firm should bear the costs, and after Mr.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company, in their report dated August 2, state:—

Gold.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of £667,040 as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of \$11,205,000 has been engaged in New York for shipment, of which over \$10,000,000 is destined for Japan.

The Rhodesian gold output for June, 1917, amounted to £302,195 as compared with £323,070 in June, 1916, and £199,271 in May, 1917.

The following explanation of the fall of gold from the United States of America to Spain is given in *Financial America*:—

"Peretas at the present level show an actual premium of 20% in New York. This is in part due to the fact that sterling is at a discount in Spain, and the Bank of Spain has been voting arbitrarily in its rates. There is at present in Spain the largest holding of the precious metal in its history. Great Britain is not parting with any gold except to this country. The gold is flowing to Spain from New York as a commodity, the same as wheat or cotton, and the decision of the Spanish Government last spring, in granting insurance on Spanish vessels gave the outward movement of gold from the United States an added impetus. Spain, in common with other neutral countries in Europe, has been selling largely to belligerents."

It is reported that an official announcement has been made at Dresden to the effect that the lack of small change in the Kingdom of Saxony is so pressing that 1,000,000 Bank Notes of the value ten pfennig (at present exchange under 1d.) have been issued.

Silver.

The market has shown considerable steadiness, and the undertone continues good. After a fall of 11 to 39% on the 27th, the price remained at that figure until the 31st, when an advance began which has carried the quotation a penny higher.

There has been a certain amount of general demand, which, coming upon a rather ill-supplied market, was difficult to be met. The Shanghai exchange has risen to 2/11d.

The stock in Bombay consists of the 1,400 bars, as compared with 1,700 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 28th July 1917, consisted of about 20,600,000 ounces in assay and 15,100,000 dollars, as compared with about 19,700,000 ounces in assay and 15,100,000 dollars on the 21st July 1917.

Statistics for the month of July are appended:—

Highest price for cash 41 1/4.
Lowest price for cash 39 1/2.
Average price for cash 40 1/11.
Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.—July 27, 39 5/8 cash; July 28, 39 1/8 cash; July 30, 39 5/8 cash; July 31, 39 7/8 cash; Aug. 1, 40 1/8 cash; Aug. 2, 40 5/8 cash. Average, 39 9/16.
No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5%.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 7/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

Ironstone Development.

German prisoners of war are to be given employment in connection with a scheme of ironstone development near Banbury. A branch line connecting the Great Western Railway with extensive fields of ironstone in the Edgehill district is being begun at once.

D'Almada had gone into the witness box and sworn as to the instructions he had received, his Lordship made an order that all the costs of the proceedings should be borne by the second partner, and not the partner for whom Mr. D'Almada was acting.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—Leave from Patrol or other Police Duty.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to Departmental Orders (formerly Standing Orders) Nos. 84 and 88.

Stress of business will not be accepted as an excuse for absence from Patrol or Police Duty, unless exemption has been previously obtained under Departmental Order 88. Such exemption may be granted by the A.S.P. (R). The Order is to be amended accordingly.

Service Board.
All ranks (including Medical and other exempt) to attend in uniform at Headquarters Club at any time between 5 and 6 p.m. Armlets to be produced.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.—No. 1 Platoon.

Thursday, Sept. 27.—No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, Sept. 28.—Mounted Police, Buglers, & Maxim.

Sunday, Oct. 1.—No. 7 Platoon.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.—No. 8 Platoon.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.—Ambulance.

Thursday, Oct. 4.—No. 5 Platoon.

Friday, Oct. 5.—No. 6 Platoon.

Reports.
Company, Platoon, and Section Commanders are required to report to this Office all absences from Parade etc. Such reports are required in addition to the weekly Parade Reports sent to Staff Inspector Potter.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the *Manila Daily Bulletin*:—
Argentina and Germany.
Washington, September 20.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that the Argentine Senate has voted 23 to one, to sever relations with Germany, and the resolution now goes to the Chamber of Deputies for action, endorsed by popular demand.

In official circles here the news of the stand taken by the Argentine Senate has come as an agreeable surprise, as it is no secret that the participation of the Argentine republic in the war would be welcome, while even a severance of relations with Germany is expected to have a decidedly good effect upon other South American countries, which have not as yet declared themselves.

Mobilisation Marked by Great Enthusiasm.

Washington, September 20.—The mobilisation of the major draft increment, which took place yesterday was marked by scenes of great popular enthusiasm, and the ceremonies at the various stations were attended by the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, and the chiefs of the several bureaus under the department.

\$287,000,000 to Equip New Army.

Washington, September 20.—The Senate Appropriation Committee requests an additional appropriation from Congress of \$287,000,000 to equip the total force of 2,300,000 men which are to be placed under arms this winter.

U. S. To Put Two Million in France by June.

Washington, September 20.—The United States is making its plans to have 2,000,000 men in France by next June, according to an announcement made to-day. The statement declares that the government requires all American shipping suitable for transports and that the present transport facilities will be strained within 60 days.

Naval Picnic.

The men of the Royal Navy, enjoyed a launch picnic on Thursday last, when a visit was paid to Cheung Chan. After landing and "seeing the sights" of the village, the launch proceeded to the north side of the island, where bathing was indulged in, followed by a copious tea provided by the Services Entertainment Fund. Other refreshments were supplied by two generous friends, and were much appreciated.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



ARROW COLLARS
are free from specks and stains and laundry faults than other collars

STOCKED BY
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
AND
TAK CHEONG.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending September 22, 1917:—

Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 38 weeks.
This Year: ... \$14,080	\$513,655
Last Year: ... 13,570	\$55,209
Increase: ... 110	
Decrease: ...	41,554

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Al Fresco Fete

in aid of the funds of Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to be held in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral

ON

SUNDAY.

30th Sept. 1917, from 9 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

Admission Ticket.....\$1 which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion (on the evening of the Fete only.)

Tea, Cakes, and Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and night.

Tickets can be obtained from to-day at Messrs. Grace & Co. No. 4 Wyndham Street and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound on SUNDAY, 30th September, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. and at the Gate on the night of the Fete.

The various stalls will be opened for inspection of the public from 3 to 8 P.M. on 30th September.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

NOW ON SALE "YOU'RE IN IT."



SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Real Irish Poplin N'CKWEAR

in all the newest Colours

BATSWING BOWS 85 cts. each.

SEE WINDOW AT

WIDE END TIES \$1.75 each.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell Ltd

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY FLANNELS

which, on account of the

HIGH EXCHANGE

have been marked very low.

COAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS. CUT AND FIT.

COLUMBIA



GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE MERCHANTS, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two, and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Lry—Gondolium—Vernadiah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEACLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan" tons 6,013, will be despatched for Shanghai Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 24 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to RETTS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. No. 1063. DES VUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong--

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, etc.	Shinab Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 8th Oct., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Torada T. 12,500	WED., 24th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Frazer T. 16,000	THURS., 27th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	MON., 24th Sept., at 5 p.m.
Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kawai T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 5th Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen Maru Capt. Saito T. 8,000	MONDAY, 1st Oct.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

* Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	
TENYO MARU	22,000	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	
PERIA MARU	9,000	

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ANYO MARU	13,500
MIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan
Tijsondani
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 28, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10, Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	17th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	30th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong September 25, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Tijmanoeck | 28th Sept. | 7th Oct. | Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 25th Sept., at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 28th Sept., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 25th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 26th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat., 29th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun., 30th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Chefoo Harbour.

Notice is given that the black buoy, gas-lighted, marking the eastern side of the entrance to the Inner Harbour under construction in Chefoo Harbour, has been moved. From the Buoy, Tower Hill Lighthouse bears S. 31.40 W., magnetic, distant 3,620 feet. The characteristics of the buoy remain unchanged.

Postbellum Shipbuilding.

The Communications Office, Tokyo, has drafted a plan to establish a ships' Typetting Station in order to conduct practical tests over the different patterns of hulls, their speeds, etc., for the purpose of contributing to the development of the Japanese postbellum shipbuilding industry. The new programme is to extend over three years from the fiscal year of 1918 to 1920, with an estimate of ¥40,000 for the next fiscal year. "Hitherto there has been no institution of this kind in Japan," says a Japan report, "and all that her builders could do has been to copy the examples of their Western seniors. When the world's shipping comes to wage relentless competition after the war, the Japanese will have little show for honours with only obsolete vessels at command."

German Shipping Schemes.

Provided the German Government is in a position to find the money (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"), the national mercantile marine will soon be restored, although according to information received here the new steamers that are to be built with State assistance will be chiefly for cargo-carrying. In pre-war days most of the German vessels were designed for the transport of passengers and emigrants, but as regards the latter conditions will be altogether different in the near future. The German Government proposes to pay the shipping companies the full value as at July, 1914, of the vessels lost or seized, and also 80 per cent. of the increased cost of replacing them. In addition it will defray all the laying up expense at home as well as at neutral ports in cases where the accounts have been or will be met. German shipowners will, however, have to cancel all charter-parties or freight contracts entered into with foreigners, and their vessels will be controlled by the Government for ten years after the conclusion of peace, and if necessary for a longer period, so that they will be at the disposal of the authorities for the importation of raw materials or food supplies.

Germany's Merchant Fleet.

Although Germany's shipping, the London "Economist" points out, "bucked largely in the world's eye before the war owing to the size of the individual ships—to a considerable extent mail and passenger liners—it was not a cargo-carrying fleet comparable with our own. Whereas in June, 1914, we had a total gross mercantile tonnage of 20,523,000, the German Empire possessed only 5,500,000 tons. At the end of December, 1916, we still had in our own hands no less than 19,765,000 tons; the Germans were reduced to 2,410,000 tons. At that date the Germans had definitely lost by destruction and seizure 1,299,000 tons, and possessed in neutral ports 2,341,000 tons of shipping, which was lying up for fear of capture. None of it was 'interned'; an expression applicable only to warships. Since the end of 1916, however, the Americans have seized 651,000 tons, and the British 235,000 tons. Other seizures by Cuba and China bring up the total tonnage now withdrawn from German ownership by loss or capture to 2,160,000 tons. If, therefore, the war ended to-morrow, and the German ships in neutral ports over the world and in the ports of her allies were permitted to return, she would possess approximately 3,200,000 gross tons of merchant shipping."

Capt. Hayley-Bell.

Many friends of Captain F. Hayley Bell, who has recently returned to France after being rather badly wounded, will be glad to hear that he has been promoted Lieutenant Colonel and given the command of the 10th Battalion, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. Lieutenant Bell is the first man from Sharnbury, we believe, to attain so high a rank, and we offer him many congratulations.

NOTICE

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FROM THE PULPIT.

The Christ Presence.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macpherson at the Union Church on Sunday morning—

"If I go and prepare for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also."—John 14/3.

"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."—Matt. 18/20.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel . . . and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."—Matt. 28/20.

"Where I am," one is tempted to say this is a definition of heaven. That, however, is of its nature indefinable, but if heaven cannot be defined to sense it can be indicated to faith, and that is done in these words from our Lord's lips. What is heaven? Where Christ is. Where is it? Wherever He is. Is it happiness? In His presence there is fullness of joy. Is it holiness? Yes, for it is conformation to His likeness. Is it—question so poignant at this hour—reunion with those loved here and lost awhile? In Jesus' keeping we are safe, and they. Is it the presence of God? He that sees Jesus sees the Father. Is it life eternal? Behold He is alive for evermore.

This is enough for faith to know. If we know it we shall not crave for voice, manifestations, demonstrations to sense of the reality beyond this life. We shall have no wish to tear the veil, but shall learn to be glad that the unseen realm cannot be rested on the kind of proof appropriate to biology or mathematics. We shall be happy to believe in quietness that having given us Christ the Father will with Him freely give us all things, hereafter no less than here.

In this light we see the grand error in current misconceptions and consequent criticisms as to the Christian thought of heaven. People indulge in thin sport or it may be superior scorn about the golden city, the land of rest, the life of perpetual praise. The centre of the blessedness vaguely suggested by these figures of speech is ignored or unperceived. The centre is Christ, and apart from Him—well, it does not need an unbeliever to persuade us that gold and music and milk and honey could no more satisfy the heart of man for eternity than they can for time. The disciples here were doubtless ignorant of much, but one thing they had come to know—the indispensable-ness of Jesus.

"Alone, O Love ineffable, Thy saving name is given, To turn aside from Thee is hell, To walk with Thee is heaven." When a man has once learnt that, what shall separate him from the love of Christ? Shall life? Or death? Or any other creation? I know not. As for death the text is part of our Lord's direct assurance to the disciples troubled hearts. But after the immediate stress, the first wrench and blackness of bereavement, a graver fear arises. It is not death that cuts us off from those who are gone so much as the resumed course of life. The stream flows on after the parting, and we are powerless to arrest it. The daily round adds up into years, and new memories gather, making the old not less dear but less keen. It is right and wisely ordered, but if you are wise you will not say much to your friend about the healing hand of time. At first that may be the very thing he dreads, the new chapter of life whose claims appear to compel some forgetfulness of the old. If you long to touch the vanished hand it is not so much to gain material assurance of the unseen, as that it would span the obliterating years and make the long past present. However, if the disciples felt this fear, the Master did not. It was expedient for them that He should go away, expedient even for their very love, as separation is for much of our love, sense-bound as it is apt to grow. The Saviour would not pray that they should be taken out of this world, but here and elsewhere, He gave

assurances that His presence will be with His people in the life that now is, though not perceptible to sense. Two of these assurances I have cited as our illustrative texts. Let us look at them in this light. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." The Lord, then, is present in the assemblies of His people, and where He is there is some atmosphere of heaven. At a touch this greatly uplifts the whole conception of Christian worship. It is no mere act of general respect to religion, seemingly compliance with established usage, vague reverence for a little-known God, self-centred pursuit of the "higher life." It is fellowship with Christ, an enjoyment of the company. He promises to keep with us when we meet with Him. I suppose we are less accustomed than our fathers to compare our earthly Sabbaths to the "nobler rest above." Here is another common point for current sport or scorn, and, truth to tell, there have been ways of laying out the first day of the Christian week little likely to create effect for anything of which they could be said to be a foretaste.

They say these old grim Sabbaths rather inspired young folk with a horror of heaven. That is as it may be, but I will tell you what the current desecration of the Lord's day—by which I do not mean "Sabbath-breaking"—is helping to do for young people. It is fostering that curious and characteristically modern notion that bliss will pall, that we shall get tired of heaven, that eternity, even if happy, will be a burden. This arises, and inevitably, from the idea of happiness as a succession of enjoyments, more or less exciting, essentially self-centred, and demanding continual change on pain of boredom. But the antidote for the grim Sabbath is not to be found in the merely indulgent Sunday; rather it lies in the joy of Christ's presence realised in the happy worship of the church and the home. That makes the first day of the week the best, by far, to thousands, and many who have lapsed from its observance look back with regret upon happy hours such as now they never enjoy, when they were used to go to the House of God in company. "House of God," "gate of heaven," so we say of these earthly courts, and we say well. For Christ is there, and where He is the Father's house, which has many abiding places. Saints gather round to worship, publishers and sinners draw near for to hear. The more you realise this the less ready you will be to break trust with Jesus. To "go to Church"—that is nothing. To meet with Christ is everything. To be for a while in the presence that makes heaven; to be in conscious fellowship with Jesus and those who love Him—keep this in mind, and the hour of prayer will find you where it finds you this morning. I have been staying lately in a land where there are temples innumerable, shrines at every corner, and worship of a kind as individual devotees make their bows and lay their offerings of rice grains, with perhaps a mumbled word or two before image or altar. And one has longed inexpressibly for the Christian sacred day, with its common praise and prayer and instruction appealing to the intellect, the heart, the conscience, and satisfying in its fellowship the social instinct. Our remaining text shows us Christ present with His people when they are about the work of the gospel.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel . . . and lo, I am with you alway, etc." Here again appeal may be made with confidence to the fact. We draw no sharp line between our work for God and the right discharge of each day's common duties—far from it.

But the Lord's grace and companionship are especially and explicitly promised when His people are directly, and consciously engaged in promoting His great work in the world. The realisation of it forms a refrain all through the Acts of the Apostles and through all missionary life and history since, and it is clear that no keener, purer joy is possible. A man wrote a book some time ago to prove that eternity would pall

LAWN BOWLS.

Taikoo v. Civil Service.

A very enjoyable game took place on Saturday on the Taikoo Club green between Taikoo and a team from the Civil Service Club. Before the game commenced, a few exhibitions were given by Col. John Ward, M.P., in trying to try to reach the "Jack" with a pair of bowls presented to him by the Taikoo members on his first visit to Taikoo green. Quite a lot of speculation took place as to the composition of the "Bowls." After a little "jostling" of individual rinks, the game commenced and resulted as follows:—

Taikoo	Civil Service
Dickens	Bacon
Aitchison	Richardson
Middleton	Polley
Morrison	Stanley
(skip) 9	(skip) 31
Clark	Bullen
Young O.	Oxberry
Russell	Langdon
Eldridge	Allen
(Skip) 29	(Skip) 12
Anderson	Langley
Connelly	Col. Ward
Sloan	Watt
Muirhead	Foulds
(Skip) 24	(Skip) 15

Total . . . 62 Total . . . 58 After the close of the game, Mr. Eldridge, on behalf of Taikoo, made a few pleasant remarks regarding the afternoon's sport and thanked the Civil Service for the fine game. At the same time he expressed the wish that a further two games might be fixed up as the season was not too far advanced. The usual three cheers and a "tiger" were heartily given to the Civil Service.

Col. John Ward, M.P., presented the winners with spoons and kindly responded for the Civil Service. He thanked the Taikoo Club for their entertainment, and hoped, as had already been expressed, that a further two games be arranged, as he had thoroughly enjoyed the two which had taken place as he knew all those who had taken part had done, whether winners or losers. He hoped that on the next two occasions the Civil Service would retain a little more of the silver, than in the last two encounters. Three cheers and a "tiger" were given to the Taikoo Club, and thus closed one of the most pleasant game of bowls held on the Taikoo Green.

after a time under any conditions. About a hundred years, I think, was assigned as the limit of endurable existence, even in a happy state. Well, there is one thing which is always omitted in speculations of that sort. The people who think they would get tired of heaven are not those who seek here the joy of Christ's service. They try everything in life except the best thing of all, the privilege of being fellow labourers with God. Naturally, they have no anticipation of the inexhaustible in entering into the Lord's joy. Serve Christ here with heart and soul, and I affirm to you as an altogether certain truth that you will long for an eternity to continue the work hereafter. When I hear that a man wants to go "spark out" at death and never wake again I know he has no work on hand which he is concerned to finish. He has failed to get himself an interest in the work which God is doing in this world and all worlds, in eternity and in that chapter of it which we call time. Heaven may well be an unwelcome thought to those who are preparing for it by a life of idleness. Out of infinite self-indulgence no man can fashion paradise; hence these visions of boredom when the heart should be thrilling with joyful expectation. So, whoever wants to know what heaven is let him set about making it; he will learn more so in a week than all his life hunting mere happiness. Let not your heart be troubled. We have not a vanished Christ, but one present to love and faith and labour as truly as with the first disciples, and where He is all is well, all is best, here or in the life beyond the veil.

UNORTHODOX CHRISTENING.

And a Demand for "Lucky Money."

An interesting story of a Chinese custom was unfolded to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, an old man and his son being charged with a serious assault on another man at Kowloon City, by striking him with a piece of wood.

The facts of the case, as outlined by Inspector Grant, were to the effect that the complainant's wife about a fortnight ago gave birth to a son in the room below that tenanted by the defendants. It would seem that defendants, whether by accident or design, dropped some water on the floor of their room, some of which penetrated through the ceiling and splashed on to the head of the new born child. This seemed to denote that the child would be dogged by evil spirits through its life, if lucky money was not paid, and complainant, with a view to collecting the money, went up a loft and requested it. It was paid, but on a further demand being made the following day, it was refused, which gave rise to a quarrel. It was alleged then that complainant was struck by defendant over the kidneys, causing a rupture, and complainant was now in hospital.

The case was adjourned for complainant's attendance.

SUPPLYING THE ALLIES WITH MEAT.

The Burden of the United States.

The problem of supplying the Allies with meat has devolved mainly on the United States and daily the burden is growing more onerous, according to a statement issued by the American Food Administration on August 20. War-time demands have been so great that Europe has been making alarming inroads on its herds with a consequent reduction in its domestic supply.

Since the war started there has been a total decrease of 115,000,000 in the world's supply of meat-producing animals. Cattle increased 7,000,000 in the United States, while the total world decreased was 23,000,000. Sheep decreased 3,000,000 in this country, while the world supply was diminished by 64,500,000. Hogs increased 8,275,000 in America but the general supply decreased 32,425,000.

During the year ending June 30, 1916, America exported 1,339,193,000 pounds of meat as compared with a three-years ante-bellum average of 493,848,000 pounds. These exports went chiefly to the Allies, whose stock of animals has decreased 33,000,000 head.

Although the European countries have drastically reduced meat consumption among war workers, says the statement, "this saving has been overcome by the greatly increased demands to supply men in the armies and shops, and women who have taken up physical labour. Millions of individuals to whom fresh meat twice a week was a luxury, are now, by necessity of their extreme physical labour, eating it twice daily."

The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardising the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labour to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines.

"The problem facing America is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the Allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of the world's food animals. Among our western Allies, the demand outruns further every day decreasing production, and as shipping becomes further shortened by submarine destruction, further destruction of the herds must ensue."

The Food Administration points out that the only immediate solution of the problem lies in reduction of consumption and elimination of waste.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Ross Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	£ 950
Messrs. Joseph Bros.	100
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NINETY TIMES ROUND THE WORLD.

New Zealand Commodore's Retirement.

Captain H. R. Greenstreet, who is believed to have made many more voyages round the world than any other man, has, after bringing into the Port of London recently one of the finest liners in the New Zealand service, retired from the sea.

Captain Greenstreet has made 90 complete voyages round the world, or including two voyages through the Panama Canal, 92 round voyages to the Antipodes and back. He has rounded the Cape of Good Hope 95 times and Cape Horn 75 times, has passed through the Straits of Magellan 14 times, and crossed the Equator 192 times. He has travelled, approximately, 2,500,000 miles at sea, has never had a serious mishap, and has never been off duty for a single day, as sea owing to illness. He was born in 1851 and joined H.M.S. Worcester as a cadet on August 2, 1868—just 51 years ago. Two years later he went to sea as a midshipman, and then served consecutively as an A.B., third, second, and first mate in a number of sailing ships trading to Australia and the Far East, until he was appointed in 1881 master of the barque Matarua—the first ship to be fitted with refrigerating appliances. In those days of the inception of the frozen meat industry the sheep were collected at the bays of New Zealand and frozen on board, the total capacity of the Matarua being only 4,000 carcasses. The liners now employed in the service carry 120,000 carcasses, in addition to other cargo.

Captain Greenstreet served as second and first mate of the Aurangi, one of the first mail steamers to be built for New Zealand Shipping Company, and in June, 1885, was appointed master of the Rapaeha. Then, as Commodore of the Fleet, he was given command of a number of new vessels as they were built. Fifteen voyages were made, however, in the old Rimutaka and 22 in the present Rimutaka, one of the most successful liners ever built for the Australasian trade.

The vessels commanded by Captain Greenstreet have always been "happy ships." It has been said that no man has ever been better known or liked in New Zealand. Certainly very many passengers always chose to travel by the ships commanded by him, and officers and crews were always glad to serve under him. It was his custom every Sunday morning at sea to read the Prayers and to deliver a little homily. For many the effect of the simple, straightforward address spoken by this slight, weather-marked, unassuming seaman, as the ship pounded through the water, must have remained for years as an inspiring impression. Captain Greenstreet's immunity from accident has been remarkable, and he is firmly convinced that more than once the direct intervention of Providence saved his ship and those within his charge from disaster.

Captain Greenstreet was perfectly willing to go to sea again. The strain, however of navigation and responsibility at sea under present conditions is very great indeed, and the directors of the New Zealand Shipping Company are convinced that he is now thoroughly entitled to rest. They would be loth to think that a splendid sea career was being brought to a forced close, for Captain Greenstreet would necessarily be retiring before long under the "retiring" conditions which now prevail.

THE SHROPSHIRE.

Questions in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 1, Sir C. S. Henry asked the Under Secretary of State for War, if he would state the reason why the 14th King's Shropshire Light Infantry, which arrived in this country at the end of last week, was immediately ordered to embark for France; whether, taking into consideration that this battalion of the Territorial Force had nearly three years' service in the Far East, he would explain why, before proceeding to France, all ranks were not granted leave in order to visit their homes and families; if he was aware that the officers proceeded to France without the necessary kit for service in that country, and if arrangements would be made that units or drafts coming from the East shall not be sent to France without first being granted reasonable leave.

Mr. Macpherson:—The services of these men were urgently required in France, and it was merely by accident that they touched at a British port. I am afraid the suggestion of the hon. member, if adopted, would lead to considerable delay before the service of units which might be urgently required could be utilised, and it would also lead to an increased use of shipping.

Sir C. S. Henry:—Is the hon. gentleman aware of the dissatisfaction and discontent that have been caused by this action, and in the circumstances will he not make representations that members of this battalion should be granted leave?

Sir B. Stanier:—Is the hon. gentleman aware this battalion has been all over the world almost, and that none of the officers or men has received any leave for three years, and will he take that into consideration?

Mr. Macpherson:—I will certainly take all these facts, which have been quite properly put to me, into consideration in any representations which I may make; but I would like to assure the House that the War Office is sympathetic to regiments who have been for such long periods on consecutive service, but the case of men who have been in France and then in Gallipoli, Egypt, and Mesopotamia is even harder.

Sir C. L. Henry:—Can the hon. gentleman give this assurance, that when a battalion of men have served abroad for some years and arrive in this country preparatory to being sent to France they will be given leave before they are actually sent to France?

Mr. Macpherson:—I cannot promise that, because if a particular battalion is asked for in any theatre of war for an urgent purpose I could not promise to delay it being sent by giving leave to individual members of the battalion.

Sir B. Stanier:—Did they sail to France in their colonial kit, or did they receive European kit before they arrived?

Mr. Macpherson:—I cannot answer that because it was not put to me definitely. All I know is that this battalion was transferred from one particular theatre of war to France, and that it was by a mere accident that the vessel called at an English port, otherwise they would have gone direct to France.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Tests of Elementary Training. Former members of "A" and "B" Companies, E.K.V.B., who have not passed their Grouping Test (Miniature ammunition), will attend at Kennedy Road Range between 5 and 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 28th instant. Multi may be worn.

Annual General Musketry Course.

Night men (as specially detailed) each day will fire on the Peak Range at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday 27th and Friday 28th instant. Lieut. Blason will take charge. Dress; Drill Order with pouches.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

A Useful Publication of Wonderful Value.

Howver badly off residents in the East may have been a few years ago in the matter of local directories they can hardly have little to grumble at. Now, for recently there has been almost a plethora of these essentially useful guides published by various firms. The last to make its appearance in "The Dollar Directory," which applies solely to Hongkong, and those who have been looking forward to this enterprisingly boomed publication must have quite a pleasant surprise when they scan through its pages and see what a wealth of information and direction it contains. Directories of merit usually cost a deal of money, but for the extremely small outlay of \$1 a guide is now to be obtained that is as complete as the conditions out East can permit, and for this credit is due to Mr. J. Flynn Anderson, the compiler, who, working single-handed, has devoted himself to the task with energy and high directive ability. The new publication is one of which he can well feel proud.

Of handy size, it is arranged in sections that make it extremely easy to refer to any particular section of the community. It begins with some general information and lists of Hongkongmen serving at the front, and a roll of honour of those killed in the war follows. The second section deals with the Government Departments, Club and Associations, Masonic Societies, Hospitals, Schools and Colleges, and the Churches, and the data here given forms a guide of particular value. Firms and their staffs occupy the principal pages of the book, and from a perusal of these it is evident that much care has been bestowed in the compilation; and that it is thoroughly up-to-date. The style of "setting" has been well-chosen. The masters and officers of local ships have been detailed in a separate section. An alphabetically arranged list of all the foreign residents, together with the principal Chinese business men, constitutes an important field for reference and one that will be highly appreciated. Under this section something of a novelty is introduced in the form of an abbreviated "Who's who," giving the positions and appointments held by leading residents of the Colony. The book concludes with a residential list, which impresses one as being carefully got up, with a view to completeness. One can say that the whole book bears the impress of studious application to the task in hand. We notice that it is intended to make the work an annual one and that as time goes on improvements will be introduced. This is only a beginning, but a beginning that promises well for such a popular and valuable publication. The directory is well printed by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

WAR BOND DRAWINGS.

A Point Explained.

It seems that a number of persons do not understand the clause in the Prospectus of the Drawing of War Bonds for "Our Day," reading "No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw any other prize."

The explanation is that tickets are being sold in series—the first series being from A to Z. Each series contains a like number of tickets. Supposing that prize No. 3 is drawn by series "M" ticket 151, "M" would go back into the "lottery" cylinder to do duty for all the rest of the "M" series, and 151 would go back into the number cylinder to do duty for all the other letters series; and this combination "M 151" could therefore conceivably come up again, in which case it would not win a prize because it had won already.

The Fourth Fire. Despite the fact that a total of 250 was offered in competition with the mysterious fire at Elm-moor four mills at Alderhot, a fourth outbreak occurred recently but again the flames were quelled by the fire brigade before vital damage was done.

AFTER THREE YEARS.

A Review of Britain's Financial Position.

Reviewing the three past years of war on the third anniversary of its outbreak, and after pointing out the long series of unfulfilled prophecies and shattered expectations in the political and military field, the London Stock Exchange Gazette says:—

"Events in the domain of finance, high and low, have not followed the course expected. When the war broke out, there was a good deal of unconcealed apprehension regarding the ability of this country and its allies to stand the financial strain of a world-wide and prolonged war. After three years, we may justly boast that, stupendous as has been the burden, it has been borne with consummate ease.

"The cost of the war, not only to this country, but to every other belligerent, has, like the duration of the conflict, far surpassed all reasonable anticipation. In the early days of the struggle we were spending barely £1,000,000 a day, whereas at the present time our average daily outlay, inclusive of large advances to allies, is about £8,000,000. Yet this huge obligation is being provided for without paralysing either the finances or the industries of the country. An almost unthinkable load of war debt has involved a corresponding addition to the burden imposed on the taxpayers of the country, and to-day the national revenue is more than 200 per cent. greater than it was in the last year of peace. We have done more than to pursue the safe and sound policy of providing out of fresh taxation the means wherewith to pay interest and sinking fund charges on war debt, for we have furnished year by year, out of current revenue, a substantial contribution towards the cost of naval and military operations.

"Despite the enormous additions to the taxpayers' burdens, the country still flourishes, both in a financial and an industrial sense. When, on the eve of the outbreak of war, the Bank of England's reserve of gold was well-nigh exhausted and the official rate of discount was put up to 10 per cent., that was a very widespread impression that a financial collapse was inevitable. But the crisis was adroitly handled. The Bank of England's stock of gold, which had sunk to £27,622,069 on August 1, was quickly reinforced, and rose to an unprecedentedly high figure within a few months. To-day it stands at £53,128,645, or a level well in excess of its pre-war average.

"Three years ago it was thought that any war, but especially one of such duration and magnitude, would seriously weaken all our great financial institutions. To-day, on the contrary, our banks, our insurance companies, and our various types of financial corporations, are stronger than ever, thus testifying not only to the solid and secure foundations on which they are built, but to the foresight and prudence of those responsible for their direction.

"In the world of industry and commerce, too, the calculations of August, 1914, have, for the most part, been rudely upset. At first the prevailing note was one of marked, and, as it subsequently proved, unjustifiable timidity. Many joint stock companies which ought to have known better, either nervously postponed the declaration of dividends, or when declaring them deferred their payment to a subsequent occasion. The result was the fiction of quite unnecessary hardship on thousands of investors throughout the country. But the crisis once passed, wiser counsels prevailed, and companies began to distribute freely the profits at their disposal.

"In the commercial and industrial world uncertainty and some anxiety prevailed at the outset, but they soon gave place to confidence, and the popular cry for a time at least was 'Business as usual.' Everything in all trades was to go on as before, and incidentally the commercial energies of the country were to be concentrated on the capture in neutral and Allied markets of

GERMANY'S CRUELTY TO HER SLAVES.

Belgian Deportees Return Broken and Dying.

A citizen of Liege, who has succeeded in escaping from Belgium, draws a terrible picture, says Reuter, of the sufferings of the repatriated deportees and of the brutality with which the unfortunate people are still treated by the Germans. This escaped Belgian has been engaged since March at an infirmary outside Liege station, and has witnessed the arrival of train after train of repatriated deportees. Describing what he had seen, Reuter's informant said:—

"Many of the men had to be detained at Liege owing to their desperate condition. The trains contained sometimes 500 to 900 men, who had been for three days practically without food.

"A great many of them had their feet and legs frost-bitten or frozen off, and had to be carried on stretchers. They had been obliged to walk for hours in their stockinged feet in the snow. We had an average of two deaths every day in our small infirmary.

"Some of them were so famished that they could not take any food, and had to be fed with a spoon. Others ate ravenously anything that they could snatch from your hand.

"Eighty per cent. are stricken with tuberculosis, and will never recover. Such is the result of a few months spent in the German prison camps and kommandos.

"The first time we saw them all from the train we could not believe that these ragged ghosts, with haggard faces, and feet wrapped in muddy sackcloth, could be the same men who had passed through Liege singing patriotic songs on their way to Germany.

"According to their reports, many have died over there. Many also died on the way home, every train bringing a load of three or four dead as well as the dying. Many more have died at home later, after horrible sufferings from the incurable diseases which they have contracted.

"But these physical tortures are nothing beside the moral trials to which they have been subjected. Some of the men have gone quite mad, and do not realise that they have come back. One of the men I attended in his delirium repeated unceasingly the same cry, while making a movement as if pushing something away, 'I will not sign, I will not sign.' He did not, and he died for it in my arms."

"But it was very soon discovered that business as usual was, in many directions, an impracticable ideal. Trade took a natural, though generally unforeseen, course. Some industries suffered acutely; others flourished exceedingly. Those engaged in the production of luxuries were hard hit, and will probably not recover from the blow until long after peace has been signed. On the other hand, industries concerned in the production of articles used in the prosecution of the war and those that minister to the wants of the masses have for the past three years been having the time of their lives.

"Engineering enterprises, manufacturers of textiles and clothing, makers of explosives, coal, iron, and steel undertakings and shipping companies, have been making profits undreamt of in peace times. The state has laid them all under a heavy toll in the shape of an excessive profits duty, but even after meeting that onerous impost, they are still able to pay dividends which should satisfy the aspirations of the most exacting investor.

"After three years of war, then, the general position may justly be described as surprisingly satisfactory, and the whole nation can await with composure the events of the coming twelve months. It is at least significant that as the third anniversary of the war approached, the enemy's spokesmen abandoned their former attitude of arrogance and are reluctantly craving for peace, though the terms they are prepared to accept remain mysterious and undefined.

FIRST RUSSIAN GIRL TO KILL ENEMY IN BATTLE.

The story of the first girl in the Women's Battalion to kill a German has just been given me by the heroine herself as she lay in the hospital, wounded.

She is Mary Goloubyova, an eighteen-year old high school student. Mary is tall and graceful, with pretty blue eyes, her blood hair now short giving her the appearance of a handsome boy. Laughing at the wounds which caused her to be sent to the hospital, she showed her brilliant white teeth. Even the rough hospital nightgown could not conceal her well-developed beautiful figure.

Dictating to me her tale, she constantly made girlish gestures. She hid her face in the pillow and blushed when I asked her if her admirers had objected to her going to the front. She trifled with a locket and a little bag at her neck. On asking I learned the bag contained cyanide of potassium in case she was captured. In the battalion all carried the same.

By Mary Goloubyova.

I am wounded, they say; I call it mere scratches, but it may keep me from the front several weeks after only two days' fighting, but at any rate I was in the front trenches and I got my German. I am feeling better already, and hope I can go right back. I must go; my country needs me. That is why I enlisted.

I saw soldiers in Petrograd demanding not to be sent to the front and I realised that the country needed every man and woman who was not a coward. Then the Women's Battalion was formed and I joined immediately. I have never regretted it; I was never afraid and I ask only the privilege to bear a gun against the enemy again. I must fill the place of men who will not fight.

Going to war is not too much for a woman. I was always strong; still, being a woman, I wondered if it would be too fatiguing. Once at the front, I forgot whether I was a man or a woman; I was just a soldier. The only preparation I made against contact with the enemy was to wrap the upper portion of my body firmly. During the battle I was never hampered for an instant on account of my sex. The soldiers, the real brave soldiers, treated me like a comrade. Only the cowards jeered.

We went into action a fortnight after our arrival at the front under heavy German cannon fire. Given the order to advance, we rushed out of our trench. Feeling no sense of danger we dashed toward the enemy in the wood. The machine guns began knocking over my companions. We were ordered to lie down. I noticed those at the front with me were all women. The men were further back.

I began shooting, the gun kicking my shoulder so hard that it is still blue and stiff. I was glad when we were ordered to charge the machine guns in the woods. We paid dearly, but we held on, and by night our route discovered the machine gunners and we shelled them out.

After the first attack I was attached to a machine gun carrying ammunition to an advanced position under the fire of hidden German machine guns. We were advancing and constantly in danger of capture by the Germans. On one trip over newly captured ground I saw what I considered a wounded German officer lying on the ground. I went to help him with my gun in my right hand and the machine gun ammunition in my left.

Seeing my gun, he jumped to his knees and pulled out his revolver, but before he could shoot I dropped the ammunition and killed him.

How did I feel on taking a human life? I had no sensation except to rid my country of an enemy. There was no sentimentality. We were trying to kill as—that is all. Any Russian girl or any American girl in the same position would have the same feeling.

No, I do not feel that I did anything exceptional. Any well developed girl can do the same. There are no cowards among us. We expected to be killed and

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

America's Foreign Trade.

Imports of merchandise into as well as exports from the United States during the fiscal year 1917 greatly exceeded the figures of former years, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. In round numbers, imports amounted to \$2,859,000,000 and exports to \$3,294,000,000 for merchandise only, thus showing an excess of exports, or favourable balance of trade, of \$435,000,000, with a total foreign trade of \$6,153,000,000. The figures are, of course, gold dollars. Imports in 1917 show an increase of \$461,000,000 over 1916, \$985,000,000 over 1915, and \$765,000,000 over 1914—the last normal year before the war. Exports in 1917 larger by \$1,961,000,000 than in 1916, \$3,525,000,000 more than in 1915, and \$3,928,000,000 over the 1914 figures. The gain in the balance of trade in 1917 over previous years amounted to \$1,499,000,000 over 1916; \$2,540,000,000 over 1915, and \$3,164,000,000 over 1914, with increase in the total foreign trade of \$2,422,000,000 over 1916, \$4,511,000,000 over 1915, and \$4,695,000,000 over 1914. For the single month of June, 1917, the total imports were \$307,000,000, of which \$218,000,000, or 71 per cent., were entered free of duty. The total during the month exceeds by \$38,000,000 the imports of the previous month of May, which up to that time were the highest in any one month. Exports of merchandise during June amounted to \$378,000,000, the highest in any month, with the exception of January, 1917, which shows exports valued at \$613,000,000.

The Freight Market and Exchange.

In their fortnight freight market report dated September 13, Messrs. Wheelock & Co., write:—Since last writing exchange has continued to soar to such an extent that it has literally brought the export trade of China to a standstill as far as new business is concerned. As regards cargo to the United Kingdom, the regular lines on the berth are still filling their allotments, but so long as exchange continues in its present flight, and foodstuffs are controlled by the Government, we fear there will be little new business put through.

As regards the Pacific, space is plentiful but rates have not come down so far, owing to the demand for spaces from India, the Straits, Philippines, Japan, etc., and it is simply a question of exchange remaining steady long enough to enable sellers and buyers to bring their prices into line. The Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau has just issued a new tariff (No. 5), effective October 1, 1917, by which Shanghai rates will be put on a level with Hongkong. Coastwise:—This market continues dull for the present and there is practically no change to report since our last, there being very little demand from the North or the South, but we expect to see some improvement toward the end of the month.

Death of Lady Emma Purey.

Lady Emma Purey Cost, widow of the late Dean of York, has died in the eight-fifth year of her age. The deceased was the daughter of the fifth Earl of Darley, and was married to Dean Purey Cost in 1854. The golden wedding was celebrated in 1904.

were ready to die. I had the luck to escape this time, but I am ready to die the next.

I never knew when I was hit. Shells were breaking everywhere. One got me. The next time one may really get me.

As she finished dictating, the girl took her cap from a table beside the bed, put it on at a jerking angle, and gave a comic salute. Then suddenly overcome with blazes she hid her face in the pillow.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 14% dis.
Chinese, 10 14%
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 12% prem.
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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

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OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building. Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

CHINESE, 20 cts. pieces 14% dis.

CHINESE, 10 14%

HONGKONG 20 cts. pieces 12% prem.

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